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SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS BASED ON RED STAR
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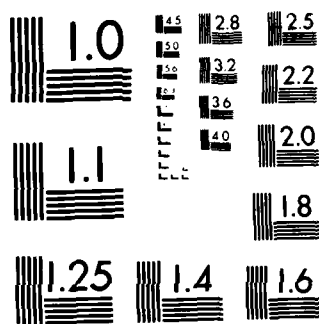
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SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS

VOL. 4, NO. 12, 1984

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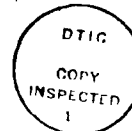
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SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS

**BASED ON
RED STAR**

(The Official Newspaper of the Soviet Defense Establishment)

FOR THE PERIOD 1-31 DECEMBER 1984



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Soviet News and Propaganda Analysis for the Period 1-31 December 1984

Executive Summary

For more than five years, the Soviet Government and Communist Party have been consistent and uncompromising in their vitriolic propaganda about the policies and activities of the United States government. With monotonous persistence, the Russian propaganda machine stressed and highlighted only those events and topics that showed the American government as being in the forefront of international imperialism (hegemony), fostering and orchestrating a dangerous and uncontrolled arms race (that can only lead to nuclear war) and conducting international terrorism against innocent (Third World) populations.

During December 1984, the editors of Krasnaya Zvezda (Red Star), the official publication of the Soviet Ministry of Defense, allocated 35% percent of international and foreign affairs space (in Red Star) to activities and events of the United States. In this regard, the Kremlin underscored the following propaganda themes and headlines:

- The Reagan administration plans to increase the use of international terrorism on a global scale.
- The Pentagon has initiated a massive anti-Soviet psychological warfare program in its military forces. The purpose of the PSYWAR campaign (in the U.S. military) is to support Reagan's anti-Soviet strategy.
- Reagan activated a unified Space Command for the armed forces -- another step towards Star Wars.
- The Pentagon will increase the use of Special Forces to conduct terrorist operations world wide.
- Reagan insists on the manufacture (and deployment) of more neutron warheads.
- Washington pressures the ASEAN countries to form a military alliance.

During the past six months, Soviet propaganda has repeatedly stressed that the United States government (the CIA and the Pentagon) is in the forefront of conducting and encouraging international terrorism (as defined by the Kremlin).

The following headlines and abstracts from Red Star contain the tone and overall substance of Russian propaganda related to the topic of United States and international terrorism:

- U.S. Terrorism at all Azimuths! Reagan is conducting a policy of worldwide terrorism. American vital interests and an aggressive

foreign policy determine its use of military power and acts of terrorism.

- The United States vetoed the Soviet proposal (in the United Nations) for a resolution against state-supported terrorism.
- The Pentagon is increasing the size of its Army Special Forces units, and providing them with intensive training to conduct international terrorism.
- The White House uses rhetoric about freedom and morality to justify its military aggression and use of international terrorism.
- Foreign agents are being infiltrated into India to conduct terrorist activities in the Punjab area and/or kill government officials such as I. Gandhi. The CIA is responsible for training and sponsoring such agents.
- The U.S. supports and provides aid to terrorist groups in Ethiopia--the objective is to overthrow the government.

In December 1984, 28 percent of Red Star's coverage of American hegemony and imperialism concerned "Reagan's War" in Nicaragua. The Russian propaganda machine has repeatedly exploited American political, economic and military actions in Latin America. In this regard, the editor's of the Soviet press emphasized the role of the CIA in support of the contras as presented below:

- The CIA is behind the military aggression in Nicaragua. It has been completely documented that the CIA provides the money and training for the contras.
- Scandal. The CIA terrorist manual prepared for the Nicaraguan contras has caused a scandal in the Reagan administration.
- U.S.-supported contras conducted a series of new atrocities against innocent civilians in Nicaragua.
- Reagan provides support to "cutthroat terrorists." The contras continue their criminal military actions in Nicaragua.
- The CIA uses Cuban counterrevolutionaries (and organizations) in its secret war against Nicaragua.
- The United States is preparing to conduct a direct invasion of Nicaragua. The Pentagon increases its military activities in the region, and its military forces are "on alert" for the invasion.

Soviet media and propaganda organizations continued to exploit all aspects of CIA activities and American anti-Soviet propaganda/operations. The following

headlines and abstracts indicate the scope and tone of such propaganda during December 1984:

- KAL Flight 007. A false report -- the United States pressured the International Civil Aviation Organization to issue a false report.
- Anti-Soviet training. American military schools train their soldiers and airmen to hate the Soviet Union. Central to the training is the theme that:
 - The enemy is always the U.S.S.R.
 - Red Flag, Red Thrust, Top Gun and similar training schools have anti-Soviet psychological training programs.
 - All tactical training programs develop an anti-Soviet and anti-communist scenario.
- Secret plot against the Soviet Union. A new documentary film has exposed various CIA subversive and spy activities against the U.S.S.R.
- Reagan has directed a massive increase in covert aid to the counter-revolutionaries in Afghanistan.
- American propaganda: the Soviet military threat. A propaganda organization, the Committee on Existing Dangers, published another document on the alleged Soviet military threat.
- Anti-Soviet subversive operations. The Washington Post exposed a CIA anti-Soviet expert -- William West; he supported the operations of dissidents in socialist countries and he worked with defectors--as part of his anti-Soviet subversive operations.

As in previous months, the editors of Red Star used a variety of propaganda techniques, including disinformation, in order to mislead their audience and portray the United States as being aggressive, militaristic and a government that seeks to use mass destruction weapons -- including chemical/biological weapons. Soviet propagandists exploited fully the tragic accident at the Union Carbide plant in Bhopal, India as shown in the following summaries:

- The Union Carbide plant in Bhopal conducted chemical warfare experiments.
- U.S. and NATO (military) chemical laboratories have expressed great interest in regard to the tragic chemical leak in Bhopal.
- The Union Carbide plant in Bhopal conducted secret experiments with chemical warfare substances to be used in the tropics. The Dow Chemical Company was engaged in similar experiments in the Amazon jungle of Brazil. Both companies worked for the Pentagon.

- The Pentagon has increased greatly the number of contracts allocated for the research and development of chemical/biological weapons.
- Chemical free zone in Europe. The U.S.S.R. (President Chernenko) is ready to discuss with NATO the proposal for a chemical free zone in Europe.

The following headlines and abstracts indicate the tone and psychological emphasis of Russian propaganda in regard to the topics of the arms race and arms control:

- The Reagan administration continues to insist that it must plan to conduct a preemptive nuclear strike and/or be the first to use nuclear weapons. The U.S.S.R. has renounced the first use of nuclear weapons.
- The Pentagon has developed a strategy to obtain military supremacy (over the U.S.S.R.) by deploying massive numbers (and types) of cruise missiles. For example:
 - The U.S. Navy will deploy over 4,000 Tomahawk missiles on 175 ships.
 - The U.S. Air Force will modify 200 B-52 bombers; each aircraft then will be able to carry 20 cruise missiles.
- American military and political doctrine is based on a first-strike capability. The Pentagon insists that to win a war it must retain a first-strike capability.
- The Pentagon is accelerating its preparations for World War III. It is modernizing and increasing the strength of its strategic nuclear forces.
- The Reagan administration will not be reasonable; for example, the Pentagon continues to accelerate its military buildup in space.
- The U.S. and NATO insist on military supremacy over the U.S.S.R. For example:
 - The leadership of the NATO Alliance does not want arms control; they want to dictate international relations through military power.
 - NATO governments are concerned about the peace movement in Western Europe--they have to lie and use propaganda to justify the arms buildup.
- Geneva talks. United States actions (up to now) have not supported peace and arms control. It is hoped that Washington will be serious

during the meeting (in January) between Gromyko and Schultz. The U.S.S.R. feels optimistic in regard to the possibility for peace.

- Geneva talks. The Reagan administration continues its propaganda for peace and its arms control rhetoric. Now the United States has the opportunity to turn propaganda into deeds (in Geneva).
- Geneva talks. Although the Reagan administration is sending Schultz to Geneva, conservative circles such as the Heritage Foundation oppose all aspects of arms talks and concessions.

As in previous months, articles in Red Star about military discipline and political awareness (of the Red Army soldier) received significant space in Russian military newspaper.

- Fight anti-Soviet propaganda. The political and propaganda cadre (of the Soviet armed forces) should do more to fight the slander and anti-Soviet propaganda spread by the imperialists.
- The Soviet political and propaganda cadre have an important role in fighting NATO-U.S. propaganda.
- Counterpropaganda. Political and propaganda officers must focus more attention on counterpropaganda. Classes should focus on rebuttals to NATO-U.S. propaganda.

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INTRODUCTION

The information in this analysis reflects the substance, tone and propaganda emphasis of Soviet rhetoric and news for over five years--June 1979 through December 1984. During this period, a total of 78,346 feature stories and news items have been analyzed.

This report contains a summary of propaganda themes and topics from the Russian language newspaper Red Star (Krasnaya Zvezda). With a circulation of several million copies, this "daily" newspaper is the official publication of the Ministry of Defense. In particular, it represents the views and articulates the issues important to the Main Political Administration of the Soviet Army and Navy, which is responsible for the political reliability of all Soviet military forces. The Main Political Administration receives its guidance directly from the Central Committee of the CPSU.

The feature stories and news items that appear in Red Star are intended to provide daily guidance to the Soviet military political cadre concerning domestic and international issues/events. It addresses the issues important to the political elite.

Men and women in the Soviet armed forces receive political instruction and Marxist interpretation of current events (foreign and domestic) on a daily basis. Red Star is used as the guide for political and ideological instruction; it contains the approved "picture" of issues and events, and outlines the nature of the "hostile" world to the Soviet military audience. Therefore, this report provides insights concerning the structured view of events and the "world picture" as perceived by the Soviet soldier, sailor, and airman.

Also Red Star serves the purpose of informing Soviet military personnel what they could be called upon to do; what is expected of them, and in turn, what they can expect from the political leadership, (see Part II - Coverage of Soviet Domestic Issues and Military Topics).

The primary purpose of this edition of "Soviet News and Propaganda Analysis" is to provide the reader with an overview of Russian rhetoric, propaganda themes, slogans and topics, directed to the military forces of the U.S.S.R. during December 1984.

PART I - SOVIET PERCEPTIONS AND REPORTING OF INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

Again in December 1984, 25 percent of the total space in Red Star reported events and activities that occurred in foreign countries or were international in scope. As a daily newspaper, Red Star is generally limited to a total of four pages per issue. The average amount of space allocated to events and subjects about foreign affairs is 30 percent of the total space in the newspaper.

Selected foreign governments and international organizations that received substantial media attention in December 1984 are listed in Table 1. (Percent reflects total of foreign coverage.) The data in the table also reflect Red Star's international coverage for November 1984 and the average amount of print space (CM²) for selected countries for a 65-month period.

TABLE 1

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Govern't/Int. Org.</u>	<u>Dec 1984</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Nov 1984</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>June 79 - Oct 84</u> <u>Percent</u>
1.	United States.....	35.04	31.82	30.61
2.	United Kingdom.....	4.22	1.92	1.94
3.	Nicaragua.....	4.03	7.12	1.53
4.	West Germany.....	3.59	2.61	2.66
5.	Pakistan.....	2.87	2.01	.81
6.	India.....	2.81	6.05	1.51
7.	Afghanistan.....	2.66	7.13	4.01
8.	Israel.....	2.44	2.17	3.32
9.	Japan.....	2.43	.87	2.18
10.	Malta.....	2.10	--	--
11.	Lebanon.....	2.05	.71	2.18
12.	Ethiopia.....	1.88	.94	.51
13.	NATO.....	1.81	3.86	1.95
14.	Vietnam.....	1.66	.57	1.81

UNITED STATES

For more than five years, Soviet propagandists, media commentators, and high ranking Soviet officials have been consistent and uncompromising in their tough and demanding rhetoric about the dangerous, warmongering and anti-Soviet policies of the United States government, especially the Reagan administration. With monotonous persistence, the Soviet propaganda machine (the government and the CPSU) have stressed and highlighted those events and topics that reflected the United States government as being in the forefront of international imperialism (hegemony), fostering and orchestrating a dangerous and uncontrolled arms race and conducting international terrorism against innocent (Third World) nations.

During December 1984, the editors of Red Star devoted 35 percent of the international and foreign affairs space to activities and events that concerned the United States. In the past, the average amount of print space allocated to the United States was slightly over 30 percent of the total coverage (in Red Star) for foreign news and commentary. (See Table 1, above.)

Red Star's news and feature stories are carefully selected and orchestrated to satisfy the propaganda goals and objectives of the Communist Party and Soviet government; they reflect highly negative views of policies and activities of the United States. For over five years, the United States has received an

average of 60 percent of the total negative and/or abusive rhetoric in Red Star devoted to foreign governments--in December, it was 69 percent. See Table 2 for a comparison of total space (hostile and/or negative in tone) allocated to the United States and other foreign countries. (Percent reflects total of foreign critical coverage.)

TABLE 2

Rank	Govern't/Int. Org.	Dec 1984	Nov 1984	June 79 - Oct 84
1.	United States.....	69%	65%	60%
2.	West Germany.....	06%	05%	04%
3.	Pakistan.....	06%	04%	02%
4.	Israel.....	05%	05%	07%
5.	Japan.....	03%	01%	03%
6.	NATO.....	03%	06%	02%
7.	United Kingdom.....	02%	01%	03%
8.	South Africa.....	01%	02%	02%

It is apparent from the statistical data in Table 2 that Moscow's rhetoric and propaganda about the United States has remained strident. The overall critical tone of Russian propaganda toward the American government and its institutions has not changed in over a quarter of a century. To the leaders in the Kremlin, the United States government is the primary (and consistent) enemy of the U.S.S.R. and the Russian people. Although slightly abated, the "hate Reagan" tempo and theme of official Soviet propaganda continued.

During December 1984, the substance of Soviet propaganda and public statements repeatedly underscored the following themes, slogans, and headlines:

- The Reagan administration plans to increase the use of international terrorism in a global scale.
- The CIA uses acts of terror to support American foreign policy.
- The Union Carbide plant in Bhopal, India was engaged in secret tests of chemicals for the Pentagon.
- The Pentagon has initiated a massive anti-Soviet psychological warfare program in the armed forces. The purpose of the PSYWAR campaign is to support Reagan's anti-Soviet strategy.
- Washington is increasing its preparations for a direct invasion of Nicaragua.
- Reagan activated a unified Space Command for the armed forces -- another step toward Star Wars.

- The Pentagon will increase the use of Special Forces to conduct terrorist operations worldwide.
- Reagan insists on the manufacture (and deployment) of more neutron warheads.
- The contras continue criminal and terrorist actions in Nicaragua.
- Pentagon's military plan (Zebra) would turn part of West Germany into a radioactive desert.
- The CIA uses Cuban counterrevolutionary organizations in its secret war against Nicaragua.
- CIA activities against the U.S.S.R. are exposed in a new documentary film.
- Washington pressures ASEAN countries to form a military alliance.
- A new cold-war -- Reagan crusades against communism.

As in the past, the scope and intensity of Russian propaganda underscored the following three substantive themes: (1) United States military and political hegemony as a serious threat to world peace; (2) American arms production and the development of military technology--the arms race, and (3) American military assistance and mutual security programs as a threat to peace-loving nations.

A statistical view of major Soviet propaganda themes pertaining to the United States for a period of 14 months is contained in Table 3 (percent is total of United States coverage).

TABLE 3

SOVIET PROPAGANDA THEME	1984												1983	
	DEC	NOV	OCT	SEP	AUG	JUL	JUN	MAY	APR	MAR	FEB	JAN	DEC	NOV
US Military/ Political Hegemony	44%	42%	51%	52%	52%	57%	54%	38%	53%	50%	44%	45%	46%	63%
US Military Budget-Arms Race	40%	40%	34%	33%	29%	16%	29%	27%	22%	29%	39%	33%	41%	25%
US Foreign Military Assistance- Mutual Scty	11%	07%	10%	10%	11%	13%	08%	09%	16%	13%	07%	12%	10%	11%
Other.....	05%	11%	05%	05%	08%	14%	09%	26%	09%	08%	10%	10%	03%	01%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

UNITED STATES MILITARY/POLITICAL HEGEMONY

Again, as in previous months, the editors of Red Star and Soviet officials continued to use every possible event and opportunity to bombast the policies of the U.S. government and Reagan's "confrontational policies."

The statistical data contained in Table 4 reflect the geographical emphasis pertaining to the Soviet propaganda theme--U.S. Military/Political Hegemony and Provocation--during a nine-month period. (Percent equals total coverage for this propaganda theme.)

TABLE 4

Country/Area of U.S. Hegemony	1984								
	DEC	NOV	OCT	SEP	AUG	JUL	JUN	MAY	APR
1. World Wide.....	39%	28%	29%	60%	43%	10%	12%	16%	27%
2. Central America/ Caribbean.....	28%	56%	36%	10%	23%	41%	34%	27%	27%
3. Europe.....	19%	06%	19%	08%	10%	17%	34%	18%	25%
4. Indian Ocean and Middle East.....	12%	03%	02%	08%	09%	19%	08%	07%	05%
5. Africa.....	01%	04%	00%	02%	01%	00%	00%	00%	00%
6. Asia/Pacific.....	01%	03%	14%	12%	14%	13%	12%	32%	16%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

United States and International Terrorism

During the past six months, Soviet propaganda has repeatedly stressed that the United States government (the CIA and the Pentagon) is in the forefront of conducting and encouraging international terrorism (as defined by the Kremlin). In December 1984, the U.S.S.R. initiated a resolution in the General Assembly of the United Nations condemning state-supported terrorism. At the same time, the Soviet media initiated a propaganda campaign which stressed the theme that the Reagan administration has established international terrorism as a high priority policy of the U.S. government.

The following headlines and abstracts from Red Star contain the tone and overall substance of Russian propaganda related to the topic of United States and international terrorism:

- U.S. Terrorism at all Azimuths! Reagan is conducting a policy of worldwide terrorism. American vital interests and its aggressive foreign policy determines its use of military power and acts of terrorism.
- The United States vetoed the Soviet proposal (in the United Nations) for a resolution against state-supported terrorism.
- The Pentagon is increasing the size of its Army Special Forces units and providing them with intensive training to conduct international terrorism.
- The White House uses rhetoric about freedom and morality to justify its military aggression and use of international terrorism.
- The CIA will resort to any terrorist action that supports the foreign policy of the United States; for example:
 - The CIA currently supports 50 large military actions all over the world.
 - The CIA supports the counterrevolutionaries in Nicaragua and Afghanistan.
- The Pentagon plans to increase its use of military force and terrorism on a global scale. In a speech at the National Press Club, Defense Secretary Weinberger outlined his plan on the expanded use of military force and terrorism (worldwide).
- Foreign agents are being infiltrated into India to conduct terrorist activities in the Punjab and/or to kill government officials such as I. Gandhi. The CIA is responsible for the training and sponsoring of such agents.

- The U.S. supports and provides aid to terrorist groups in Ethiopia -- the objective is to overthrow the government.
- Reagan claims that the U.S. is fighting terrorism in order to justify its aggression against unfriendly Third World nations.
- The United States is conducting an overt policy of terrorism against the government and people of Afghanistan. The White House is increasing its funding and support for mercenaries and Afghan counterrevolutionaries.
- The CIA has a secret headquarters in Stuttgart, West Germany which is used to purchase and transport weapons to Pakistan for shipment to counterrevolutionaries in Afghanistan.
- The Pentagon's rapid deployment forces have been created to conduct terrorist operations against Third World countries (such as Grenada). The U.S. is expanding its worldwide network of military bases in order to accommodate its plans for the use of rapid deployment forces. The Pentagon is encouraging its allies to activate similar type forces.

United States Hegemony in Central America and the Caribbean

Twenty-eight percent of Red Star's coverage of American hegemony and imperialism concerned "Reagan's War" in Nicaragua. For over two years the Russian propaganda machine has repeatedly exploited American political, economic and military actions in Latin America. Again in December of 1984, the major thrust of the Kremlin's propaganda concerned American imperialism and aggression in Nicaragua. In this regard, the editors of the Soviet press emphasized the role of the CIA in support of the contras.

The following headlines and abstracts contain the tone and overall substance of Soviet propaganda related to American hegemony in Nicaragua and Latin America:

- The CIA is behind the military aggression in Nicaragua. It has been completely documented that the CIA provides the money and training for the contras.
- A committee of the U.S. Congress has reported that CIA interference in Nicaragua violated American law (passed in 1982) that established limits on U.S. intervention in Nicaragua.
- Scandal. The CIA terrorist manual prepared for the Nicaraguan contras has caused a scandal in the Reagan administration.
- U.S. supported contras conduct a series of new atrocities against innocent civilians in Nicaragua.

- The Reagan administration will increase its military aid to the Nicaraguan contras in order to intensify its aggression against Nicaragua.
- More atrocities:
 - In the first two weeks of December, contra terrorists have killed over 80 civilians.
 - On December 15, five civilians were killed when CIA contras attacked an unarmed truck--a six year old child was killed.
- Another atrocity -- A group of U.S. supported contra terrorists attacked a civilian vehicle of the Ministry of Agriculture; nine civilians were killed and four others were seriously wounded.
- The contras killed more innocent civilians -- in the past two weeks over 70 farm workers have been killed.
- Reagan provides support to "cutthroat terrorists." The contras continue their criminal military actions in Nicaragua; for example:
 - The contras seized and burned two civilian trucks.
 - Over 100 contras attacked a farm village and killed many innocent civilians.
- The CIA uses Cuban counterrevolutionaries (and organizations) in its secret war against Nicaragua.
- The United States is preparing to conduct a direct invasion of Nicaragua. The Pentagon increases its military activities in the region and its military forces are on alert for the invasion.
- During the preceeding month (November), American military aircraft violated Nicaraguan air space 40 times. The purpose of the flights was to gather intelligence to be used in conducting military raids against Nicaragua.
- The Pentagon continues its military aggression against Nicaragua -- it continues to supply arms and training to the contras.
- The ninth political meeting between the U.S. and Nicaraguan officials was held in Mexico. The previous meetings were not very successful.
- The people of Nicaragua support the revolution and will defend the country from the threat of an American invasion force.
- Thousands of Nicaraguans have joined the militia in order to prepare for an American invasion.

- Nicaraguan militia units conduct military exercises and training in order to prepare for the American invasion. The Nicaraguan government has just cause to expect a military invasion.
- The people support the revolution. Much social and economic progress has been made in Nicaragua in spite of U.S. aggression.
- The Pentagon continues the modernization of its military facilities and bases in Puerto Rico. The buildup of its military forces are intended to intimidate Cuba.
- Washington is increasing the scope and scale of its activities for a direct invasion of Nicaragua. For example, the U.S. Army's 27th Engineer Battalion completed the construction of a military airport in Palmerole, Honduras.
- The U.S. continues to assemble its military invasion forces in Honduras.
- New American military base in Belize. The Pentagon will construct major military facilities in Belize which will become a center for U.S. aggression in the Caribbean. The United States will provide the Belize government with weapons and aid in exchange for territory.
- The Pentagon will conduct large scale military exercises in the Panama Canal Zone from January to May 1985--over 10,000 troops will participate in the maneuvers.
- Puppet regime in Grenada. So-called elections are held in Grenada but the White House continues to control its puppet government in Grenada.
- Another attempt at provocation. An American ship that was on a mapping expedition developed mechanical troubles and sent out an S.O.S. A Cuban patrol boat assisted the troubled American vessel. In the meantime the U.S. Navy dispatched an armed task force to fight the Cubans. The Pentagon had to recall the Navy task force.

American Intelligence and Psychological Operations

Soviet media and propaganda organizations continued to exploit all aspects of CIA activities and American anti-Soviet propaganda/operations. The following headlines and abstracts indicate the scope and tone of such propaganda during December 1984:

- KAL Flight 007, a false report. The International Civil Aviation Organization issued a false report that cleared the U.S. of blame in regard to the KAL Flight 007 incident. The United States pressured the organization to issue the false report.

- Anti-Soviet training. American military schools train their soldiers and airmen to hate the Soviet Union; for example:
 - The enemy is always the Soviet Union.
 - Red Flag, Red Thrust, Top Gun and similar training schools have anti-Soviet psychological training programs.
 - All tactical training programs develop an anti-Soviet and anti-communist scenario.
 - Teams of specially trained officers tour American military bases in order to indoctrinate soldiers, sailors and airmen in anti-Soviet strategy.
- Secret plot against the Soviet Union. A new documentary film exposed various CIA subversive and spy activities against the U.S.S.R. The film exposed CIA spies and agents who conducted subversive activities against the U.S.S.R.
- SR-71 Spy Plane. On December 6, an American SR-71 spy plane violated the air space of North Korea. This was another in a series of provocative acts against the government of North Korea.
- Reagan directed a massive increase in covert aid to the counterrevolutionaries in Afghanistan; for example:
 - Aid will be increased ten fold.
 - New CIA logistic bases are being established in Pakistan.
 - Huge stocks of chemical weapons are being sent to Peshawar for reshipment to Afghanistan.
 - CIA agents encourage terrorist operations against the civilian population in Afghanistan.
- Anti-Soviet subversive operations. The Washington Post exposed a CIA anti-Soviet expert -- William West. He traveled in Europe to gather intelligence about the U.S.S.R. In socialist countries he supported the work of dissidents. He also worked with defectors, as a major part of his anti-Soviet subversive operations.
- American propaganda: the Soviet military threat. A propaganda organization, the Committee on Existing Dangers, published another document on the alleged Soviet military threat. This is part of Reagan's anti-Soviet campaign and is intended to justify the American military buildup.

- American and Western historians continue to falsify the Soviet role in World War II. They have changed the facts in regard to many military operations.

Additional Propaganda Items Related to Military/Political Hegemony

The following additional abstracts and headlines from Red Star indicate the overall scope, emphasis, and tone of Soviet propaganda about American imperialism and hegemony as related to other areas of the world and events:

- Bases of aggression. The United States continues to expand its military bases all over the world. The Pentagon has between 1,500 and 2,000 foreign military bases. One quarter of its military forces (523,800 men) are stationed overseas. Most of these forces are in Western Europe.
- Joint military actions. The United States and Japan develop plans for joint military actions in the Pacific and Asia.
- Deployment of nuclear cruise missiles. The White House is applying economic and political pressure to permit the deployment of new cruise missiles in Belgium and Holland.
- Iceland - a giant NATO military base. The Pentagon and NATO are determined to turn Iceland into a giant military base for operations in Northern Europe; for example:
 - The Pentagon wants to deploy 48 deep-strike nuclear missile systems to Iceland.
 - The U.S. Air Force will deploy F-15s (nuclear aircraft) and AWACS aircraft to Iceland on a permanent basis.
- U.S. Navy submarines based near Sardinia, Italy are armed with nuclear weapons--the Italian civilian population have protested the deployment of nuclear weapons in Italy. The Italian government supports the American military deployments (and aggression).
- "Zebra" a devious military plan. The Pentagon has developed a plan (called "Zebra") to create a radioactive desert in the Province of Hessen, West Germany. The plan would be implemented in the event of an attack by Warsaw Pact Forces. The plan was developed in order to "protect Western freedom."
- Nuclear attacks on the U.S.S.R. Since 1948, the Pentagon has developed ten separate plans to conduct nuclear attacks on the Soviet Union. The picture in regard to nuclear war has not changed. The U.S. military strategy is based on nuclear war with the U.S.S.R. The American military buildup is dependent on a nuclear strategy.

- The American government is applying more economic and military pressure in its attempt to station U.S. rapid deployment forces in east Turkey.
- Military hegemony in Asia is summarized below:
 - The Pentagon has given a high priority to its military forces and bases in Asia and the Pacific Ocean area.
 - The White House is pressuring ASEAN countries to form a NATO-type military alliance (against communism).
 - The United States wants to deploy nuclear Pershing II and cruise missiles in Asia.
 - Japan and South Korea have formed a military alliance with the United States to control Asia.
 - U.S. strategic plans for Asia involve the use of nuclear weapons.
- The United States and Japan plan to conduct more joint/combined military exercises.
 - The purpose of the exercises is to develop a common strategy for a crisis situation in Asia.
 - Japanese and American military forces will be used to protect imperialism in the area.
- Economic imperialism and hegemony are summarized below:
 - American policy has been developed to insure the maintenance of U.S. economic imperialism.
 - The White House insists that American companies abroad be permitted to preserve their monopolies (and rob poor countries).
 - United States companies exploit cheap labor and resources of Third World countries.
 - American companies abroad disregard safety and environmental laws and regulations--this was the reason for the chemical tragedy in Bhopal, India.
 - United States banks have provided Third World and other countries with billions of dollars in loans--in order to insure U.S. control and influence in these countries (for generations).
 - American military forces are stationed overseas to insure that the vital interests of American imperialism are not disturbed.

-- The Pentagon exports military weapons to support U.S. imperialism.

THE ARMS RACE AND ARMS LIMITATION

In December 1984, the editors of the leading Soviet military newspaper Red Star allocated 34 percent of its coverage of the United States to the subject of the arms race and arms limitation (see table 3). In a series of feature articles and editorials, the Soviet media and leadership continued to headline and underscore that the Reagan administration is committed to increasing the quantity and the quality of its advanced nuclear weapons, in order to obtain nuclear supremacy over the U.S.S.R., and to be in a position to launch a first-strike attack on the Soviet Union.

In major editorials and in a special series of articles, the Soviet leadership once again stressed the following propaganda arguments in regard to the arms race:

- Reagan insists on obtaining military supremacy over the U.S.S.R.
- The Pentagon will deploy over 12,000 (nuclear) cruise missiles all over the world--these deployments will directly threaten the security of the Soviet Union.
- The United States insists on a military strategy that is based on a preemptive (first-use) of nuclear weapons.
- NATO's strategy is based on the continued arms race (military buildup) and U.S.-NATO military supremacy over the Warsaw Pact countries.
- The U.S.S.R. supports nuclear disarmament and arms control--Chernenko wants to prevent the possibility of a nuclear war.

The following abstracts and headlines from Red Star clearly indicate the tone and substance of the Kremlin's propaganda arguments concerning the arms race and arms limitations.

On the Subject of Chemical Weapons

As in previous months, the editors of Red Star used a variety of propaganda techniques, including disinformation, in order to mislead its audience and to portray the United States government as being aggressive, militaristic, and a government that seeks to use weapons of mass destruction - including chemical/biological weapons. In December 1984, Soviet propagandists fully exploited the tragic accident at the Union Carbide plant in Bhopal, India.

In a series of feature articles, the Kremlin highlighted the following topics:

- The Union Carbide company neglected basic safety regulations. Over 1,200 Indians died from a toxic gas leak at the Union Carbide plant in Bhopal, India.
- The Union Carbide Company is responsible for lack of maintenance and disregard for the environment and the protection of its workers which has resulted in the following:
 - Over 1,600 people have died.
 - Over 20,000 people have been injured and hospitalized.
- The Union Carbide Company is attempting to evade its responsibility. The American company must answer for the lower safety standards that caused the accident and the death of 2,000 Indians. This tragedy can be repeated elsewhere.
- The Union Carbide Company is guilty of criminal negligence in the Bhopal catastrophe. Union Carbide must be punished for this criminal catastrophe.
- Over 2,500 have died and over 100,000 people have been critically poisoned. Military specialists from NATO countries are in India to study the effects of the toxic gas (the data will be used by the military).
- The Union Carbide plant in Bhopal conducted chemical warfare experiments for the Pentagon.
- U.S. and NATO chemical laboratories have expressed great interest in regard to the tragic chemical leak in Bhopal.
- The Union Carbide plant in Bhopal conducted secret experiments with chemical warfare substances to be used in the tropics. The Dow Chemical Company was engaged in similar experiments in the Amazon jungle of Brazil. Both companies worked for the Pentagon.
- Autopsies of victims of the Bhopal disaster indicated that a strong and a new toxic substance caused the deaths. It affected the brain, nervous system, liver, kidneys and stomach.
- NATO military scientists want to study the effects of the toxic gas leak.

Other articles in Red Star in regard to chemical warfare emphasized the following topics:

- The Pentagon has increased the number of contracts allocated for research and development of chemical and biological weapons.

- Research is focused on mass destruction weapons.
- Over 8.4 million dollars have been allocated to the Dugway, Utah Chemical Base for testing mass destruction chemical/biological weapons.
- The U.S. Senate allotted large sums of money for the expansion of laboratories and equipment needed to test and develop chemical/biological weapons for the U.S. Army.
- During World War II, the Japanese Military Detachment 731 tested bacteriological weapons on POWs. In exchange for the data, the U.S. government did not prosecute the Japanese war criminals. The United States used these data during its wars in Korea and Vietnam.
- The Pentagon continues to spend millions of dollars on the research and development of chemical and bacteriological weapons.
- Chemical free zone in Europe. Chernenko responded to a letter from a West German Union leader who expressed the desire to create a chemical free zone--Chernenko supported the idea, but emphasized that the socialist bloc would prefer that all of Europe should be free from chemical warfare. The U.S.S.R. is ready to discuss this proposal with NATO governments, according to the Soviet leader.
- The world press praised the Soviet efforts to obtain a freeze on the production of all chemical weapons.

On the Subject of Nuclear Weapons and Deployments

- The Pentagon's strategy is to obtain strategic military supremacy by deploying massive numbers and types of nuclear cruise missiles.
 - The U.S. Navy will deploy over 4,000 Tomahawk missiles on 175 ships (by 1990).
 - By 1989, 200 B-52 aircraft will carry 20 cruise missiles (each), and many of these aircraft will be deployed to Western Europe.
 - The Pentagon intends to deploy over 12,000 (nuclear) cruise missiles -- in its attempt to obtain military supremacy over the U.S.S.R.
- The Reagan administration continues to insist that it must plan to conduct a pre-emptive nuclear strike and/or be the first to use nuclear weapons. On the other hand, the U.S.S.R. has renounced the first use of nuclear weapons.

- The Pentagon requests over four billion dollars for the purchase of 48 MX strategic nuclear missiles.
- The Reagan administration insists on the deployment of new and accurate MX strategic nuclear missiles. The majority of American public opinion is opposed to the deployment of new nuclear weapons.
- The Pentagon will deploy over 200 MX missiles--100 will be deployed in Wyoming and Nebraska by 1986.
- American military and political doctrine is based on a first-strike capability. The Pentagon insists that to win a war against the U.S.S.R. it must retain a first-strike capability.
- The Pentagon is accelerating its preparations for World War III. It is modernizing and increasing the strength of its strategic nuclear potential.
- Reagan's neutron weapons. The Pentagon currently has 380 neutron warheads for its Lance missiles and 1,000 neutron shells for its 203.2mm howitzers.
- The latest U.S. Navy Trident submarine is named in honor of the late hawk Senator Henry Jackson. Each new submarine will be named after a senator who favors the arms race.
- The Pentagon continues to test and improve Trident-1 ICBM nuclear missiles. Since 1977 there have been 47 tests of the advanced Trident nuclear missile system.

On the Subject of "Star Wars" and Weapons in Space

- Another step towards "Star Wars"--Reagan orders the activation of a unified space command for the armed forces. This new command will unify the operational functions of U.S Air Force and Navy space commands.
- British Prime Minister Thatcher expressed support for American plans to militarize space. However, she opposed the deployment of anti-missile systems in space, since it would violate a U.S.--Soviet treaty on anti-missile systems.
- Governments and public opinion (all over the world) condemn Reagan's plans to conduct an arms race in space.
- The Pentagon will continue its Star Wars program in spite of massive national and international opposition.

- The Reagan administration will not be reasonable--the Pentagon has accelerated its military buildup in space. Over 5.5 billion dollars will be allocated for laser weapons (to be used in space).
- The next flight of the Space Shuttle Discovery will have a secret military cargo. The Pentagon refuses to brief the press in regard to the military cargo and the use of the Space Shuttle for military purposes.

On the Subject of Modernization and Military Deployments

- NATO-U.S. insistence on military supremacy over the U.S.S.R.; for example:
 - The leadership of the NATO Alliance does not want arms control, they want to dictate international relations through military power.
 - NATO governments are concerned about the peace movement in Western Europe--they have to lie and use propaganda to justify the arms buildup.
 - The NATO countries will spend over \$7.85 billion on military modernization programs and the arms race in Europe (over the next five years).
 - Washington wants to expand its political and military influence in Western Europe.
- The arms race and not arms control is the primary concern of the United States and NATO governments.
 - The White House wants NATO to become the policeman for the world.
 - NATO's military weapons programs include: (1) a new European manufactured fighter/bomber aircraft; (2) the procurement of 740 Leopard 2 and Challenger tanks; (3) the purchase of 600 armored personnel carriers; (4) the manufacture of 300 Tornando and F-16 fighter aircraft; (5) the addition of 140 artillery guns and howitzers; (6) new submarines and warships, and (7) the deployment of first-strike nuclear weapons (Pershing II and Cruise Missiles).
- NATO's military strategy includes the "first-strike and deep strike" concept advocated by General Rogers.
- In order to help decrease the U.S. budget deficit, the White House pompously announced that President Reagan will reduce the military budget in 1986. CBS and other news sources insist that the military

cut-back is only on paper. The American military budget, with or without the proposed reductions, is dangerous to world peace and exorbitant.

- The Pentagon will construct a giant radar station in Northern England at a cost of over \$100 million. The radar station will be responsible for surveillance of the North Atlantic region.
- The Pentagon awarded contracts for over two billion dollars for the construction of 10 ships and submarines--the objective is a navy of over 600 warships.
- A continuous buildup of NATO forces. President Reagan and Chancellor Kohl (of West Germany) discussed the arms race and peace (purely for propaganda purposes), but their primary concern is in a military buildup and strengthening of NATO military forces.
- The Pentagon has been given the "green light" to continue its aggressive policies; for example:
 - The 1985 military budget will be \$313.7 billion.
 - The modernization and buildup of American military forces include: the B-1B strategic bomber, MX strategic nuclear missiles, more M-1 tanks, AN-64 helicopters, new ships for the 600 ship navy, nuclear cruise missiles, new Pershing II missiles, and many more programs.
- The Reagan administration continues its deployment of first-strike nuclear missiles to Europe (ahead of schedule).
- The militarization of the American economy is shown in the following examples:
 - Multi-million dollar military contracts are stimulating the American economy.
 - Those industries associated with the military-industrial complex have profited, but it has also led to increasing economic depression in non-defense industries.
 - Profits for military industries are 25 percent higher than for other industries.
 - American defense firms provide huge sums of money to support pro-military politicians and friends in the Pentagon, in order to ensure the continuation of the arms buildup.

On Arms Control, Detente and the Reduction of Military Forces

For over five years the leaders in the Kremlin and Soviet propagandists have incessantly maintained that the U.S.S.R. supports detente with the West, nuclear disarmament, weapons reduction, the peaceful use of space and non-nuclear zones. In contrast, Soviet rhetoric continues to emphasize that Ronald Reagan (and the American government) is dangerous, trigger-happy and desires world hegemony. As noted above, the Kremlin continues to emphasize propaganda themes to "prove" that the American government is determined to alter the strategic balance in order to obtain military superiority and a first strike capability over the Soviet Union.

The following headlines and abstracts indicate the tone and psychological emphasis of Russian propaganda in regard to arms control, the reduction of military forces and detente:

- Geneva talks. United States actions (up to now) have not supported peace and arms control. It is hoped that Washington will be serious during the meeting (in January) between Gromyko and Schultz. The U.S.S.R. feels optimistic in regard to the possibility for peace.
- Geneva talks. The Reagan administration continues its propaganda for peace and its arms control rhetoric. Now the United States has the opportunity to turn propaganda into deeds--Secretary of State Schultz and Foreign Minister Gromyko will meet in January in Geneva. But it remains to be seen if the United States will support peace (backup pro-arms control claims with actions).
- Geneva talks. Although the Reagan administration is sending Schultz to Geneva, conservative circles, such as the Heritage Foundation, oppose all aspects of arms talks and concessions by the U.S. Indeed, the Reagan administration is going ahead with the deployment of new first-strike nuclear weapons in Europe, the "Star Wars" buildup in space, and many other new military programs. If needed, the U.S.S.R. will take appropriate responsive actions to these aggressive arms programs.
- President Chernenko assures the Internal Organization of Doctors to Prevent a Nuclear War that the Soviet Union firmly supports all peace movements. The U.S.S.R. seriously wants to avoid nuclear war and supports arms limitations and control.
- The U.S.S.R. supports nuclear disarmament and arms control, and will do all that it can to avoid a nuclear war.
- American scientists confirm that the U.S.S.R. has not violated the Nuclear Underground Test Treaty.
- Soviet scientists support an international movement to prevent the militarization of space.

- The U.S.S.R. initiated a resolution in the United Nations General Assembly banning all weapons from space--space should only be used for peaceful purposes. The resolution received 150 favorable votes--the United States did not support the resolution.

FOREIGN MILITARY ASSISTANCE AND MUTUAL SECURITY

Soviet propaganda emphasis, pertaining to United States military assistance and mutual security programs, remained at a very modest level (see Table 3). The geographical/country emphasis given to this topic by Moscow for the period May 1984 through December 1984 is presented in the data contained in Table 5, below. (Percent is total coverage of space for theme.)

TABLE 5

Country or Area Given Military Assistance or Mutual Security	1984							
	Dec	Nov	Oct	Sept	Aug	July	June	May
1. Asia/Pacific.....	78%	63%	10%	03%	75%	20%	61%	16%
2. Middle East.....	15%	---	19%	28%	01%	10%	01%	41%
3. Europe/NATO.....	04%	08%	65%	53%	12%	57%	05%	09%
4. China.....	03%	22%	02%	13%	11%	07%	25%	34%
5. Latin America.....	---	04%	02%	03%	01%	03%	08%	---
6. Africa.....	---	03%	02%	---	---	03%	---	---
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Selected headlines and abstracts from Red Star that reflect the overall focus, tone and scope of Soviet propaganda pertaining to United States military assistance and mutual security topics are presented below:

- Pakistan - The Pentagon's new military base. General Vessey, Chairman of the American Joint Chiefs of Staff, visited Pakistan to discuss military aid and the new strategy for joint operations.
- Washington's new stronghold--Pakistan!
 - Pakistan is the Pentagon's best military customer in the region.
 - Military aid from Washington has included such aggressive weapons as F-16 fighter aircraft, tanks, and battleships.
 - Pakistan has replaced Iran as the White House policeman for the region.
 - In return for weapons, the Pakistani government has permitted the Pentagon and the CIA to establish bases in Pakistan.

-- From bases in Pakistan, the United States conducts its undeclared war against Afghanistan and provides aid to India's revolutionaries.

- A threat to peace and stability. Pakistan's aggressive military buildup has increased tension and is a threat to peace and stability in the region. Both India and Afghanistan want and are working for peace and stability in the region.
- Washington has turned Pakistan into the primary center for conducting and controlling operations against liberation movements in the region. The CIA has established special training camps in Pakistan for Afghanistan counterrevolutionaries.
- American military aid to Pakistan is a threat to peace and stability in the region.
- U.S. Senators visit Pakistan to encourage aid to Afghan counterrevolutionaries. The Afghanistan government has protested the visit of U.S. politicians to Pakistan as a hostile act.
- The Pentagon increases its military aid to Thailand. In 1985, over \$107 million of military aid will be provided to the government in Bangkok.
- The United States continues its military aid to Thailand--the Pentagon wants Thailand to become a major military base for aggression in Southeast Asia.
- Japan aids the Pentagon in its "Star Wars" program. Several large Japanese companies have been awarded lucrative contracts (by the Pentagon) to research and develop space weapons systems.
- Additional U.S. Navy ships will have their home port in Sasebo, Japan.
- Another fleet of U.S. Navy ships (with nuclear weapons) will dock at Yukosuka, Japan (December 10).
- United States arms sales to Sri Lanka. General Walters visited Sri Lanka to discuss the expansion of U.S. military sales.
- Another American military mission is in China to discuss new high-tech weapons sales.
- The United States and Japan sign another military pact for joint military actions in the event of a crisis. Japan has become the imperialist power (aggressor) for the United States.

- The American Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Vessey will visit China in 1985. China will become an important part of the U.S. aggressive strategy for Asia.
- The Pentagon is sharply increasing its military aid to Israel.
- The United States and Israel conducted joint military naval exercises in the Mediterranean to develop a common anti-submarine strategy.
- The United States and Israel are expanding their joint military activities within the framework of their new strategic military alliance.
- The White House continues to expand its military and economic aid to Israel. Recently American-Israeli delegations in Washington, D.C. discussed economic growth for Israel.
- The Pentagon is expanding its military bases in Belgium. The United States will occupy a former West German military base (in Belgium).
- Turkey will obtain more than 93 additional military aircraft from the Pentagon. The United States encourages Turkey to modernize and increase the size of its aggressive military forces.

OTHER THEMES ABOUT THE UNITED STATES

Consistently, the Soviet press and public media report only those events, activities, and subjects about the United States that reflect tragic or bad news, are derogatory of American institutions and society, or are inflammatory in tone toward the current administration in Washington. For five years, an average of five percent of the space in Red Star (about the United States) was allocated to themes other than military topics--in December 1984 it was five percent.

The following abstracts and headlines (from Red Star) reflect the tone and scope of other themes:

- Human rights violations in "democratic" nations.
-- In Newark, N.J. a white police officer killed a black man because he suspected that the black man had a weapon.
- Due to racism in the United States, the black heroes of World War II have not been recognized. Recently a photo exhibit opened in Fort Lauderdale, Florida that featured a black World War II Air Force unit.
- Another B-52 strategic bomber crashed--nine crew members were injured. This was not an isolated accident, many B-52 aircraft have crashed.

- The United States has launched a TIROS-1 weather satellite. It will be part of an international program for search and rescue operations in regard to ships and aircraft.
- The Department of Defense has announced the construction of a new research center in the Washington D.C. area. This \$12 million project will be used for military related research.

GREAT BRITIAN

Since 1979, Great Britain has received an average of two percent of the total foreign coverage in Red Star -- in December of 1984 it was over four percent. The reason for the expanded coverage of Great Britain was the state visit of the Soviet Central Committee Secretary, M.S. Gorbachev.

- M. S. Gorbachev visited the British Prime Minister, M. Thatcher (on 17 December); they discussed:
 - East-West political and economic relations.
 - European security--the arms race and methods to insure arms limitations and control.
- Gorbachev emphasized that the U.S.S.R. supports peace and arms control and he urged a thaw in the relations between the Soviet Union and Great Britain.
- Gorbachev and the accompanying Soviet delegation were given an official welcome and tour of London.
- In a speech to the British parliament, M. S. Gorbachev emphasized the following topics:
 - The Soviet Union strongly supports arms control and a reduction in East-West tension.
 - Soviet-British foreign relations should improve.
 - It is essential in order to insure world peace that the East and West work together, to solve their political and military problems.
- The Soviet government delegation visited the leaders of the British Labor Party--they discussed the improvement of British-Soviet relations.
- Gorbachev and the members of the Soviet delegation visited with British business leaders. The talks were warm and friendly. Gorbachev encouraged improvement in trade and joint economic and commercial ventures.

- A successful visit. The Soviet delegation headed by M. S. Gorbachev, completed a most significant visit to Great Britain. The talks between Soviet officials and the British leaders were productive, and will lead to improved relations between the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain. The main focus of the talks concerned Soviet-Anglo relations, economic trade and arms control.
- A great event. The British and world press applauded and praised the successful visit to England of M. S. Gorbachev. The British-Soviet talks were of great significance and a great event for peace in the world.
- In spite of its tremendous cost, the British government will go forward with its plans to deploy the Trident-2 missile system in its strategic nuclear submarines.
- The Falkland Islands are being converted into a huge military base and stronghold. Construction has been completed on a large military airport and other facilities.
- Military cooperation. Prime Minister M. Thatcher and French President Mitterand discussed an expansion of military cooperation between the two countries (in Paris on 1 December).
- Criticism. The Labor Party criticized strongly the Thatcher government for secrecy during the war in the Falkland Islands. In addition, a large number of important documents have disappeared.
- Dirty tricks. The British police use dirty tricks in its surveillance of dissidents and progressive social organizations. The police tap the telephones and open the mail of political dissidents and organizations.

WEST GERMANY

In December 1985, the Bonn government received almost four percent of the total foreign coverage in the Soviet press (see table 1). As in the past, the leadership in the Kremlin was concerned about: (1) West German Revanchism--the desire to regain territories lost as a result of World War II; (2) the revival of militarism and the German arms industry, and (3) West German espionage and propaganda directed at the Soviet Union.

Some examples of the focus and tone of Soviet propaganda are listed below:

- A militaristic policy. The West German military budget for 1985 will be over \$73 billion.

- Espionage and counterespionage services. The West German government has a number of secret espionage services which focus on obtaining intelligence about socialist bloc countries. For example:
 - The Federal Intelligence Service (BDN) employs 6,500 specialists, and has a budget of millions of marks.
 - The BDN actively spies on the U.S.S.R. and the Warsaw Pact countries.
 - A large number of sophisticated computers are used to assist the agents in their intelligence (spy) work.
 - The BDN uses dirty tricks to spy on suspicious individuals and organizations--everyone who travels to East Germany is a suspect.
- The West German government allocates more than 60 million marks annually to support counterrevolutionaries in Afghanistan. The CIA and the West German intelligence have secret offices in Stuttgart, Germany that control the purchase and transportation of weapons to Pakistan and then to the counterrevolutionaries in Afghanistan.
- Anti-Soviet Television. In a television documentary, the West German government lied and falsified history to prove its anti-Soviet propaganda. The documentary claimed that the Soviet Union is aggressive and does not want world peace.
- No limitations on West German arms production. For example:
 - The West Germany arms industry will expand its plant facilities and its capacity to manufacture a complete range of new weapons systems.
 - West Germany is the third largest exporter of weapons and military equipment--the weapons industry wants to increase its exports and eliminate all government limitations on the export of military weapons.
- History will repeat itself! The increase in the growth of the German arms industry coincides with the dangerous growth of militarism and Revanchism. German government officials have close ties with the leaders of the defense industry.
- The West German government has strong ties with Revanchist groups. Government officials support the objectives and goals of Revanchist groups, and this (support) will prevent closer relations between Bonn and the socialist bloc nations.
- Neo-fascist organizations in West Germany continue to publish pro-Nazi newspapers without interference from the Bonn government.

- A West German government official sympathizes with the Revanchist goals; he claimed that East Germany is part of Germany--it should not exist as a separate state.
- The Chairman of the Christian Social Union Party, F. Strauss, strongly supports the American military buildup (in Europe) and the revival of German militarism. He is a pro-Revanchist and has close ties with the West German defense industry.

AFGHANISTAN

For more than four years, Soviet military operations and events in Afghanistan have received an average of four percent of the foreign coverage in the Soviet military press--in December 1984 it was slightly under four percent (of the foreign coverage).

The following abstracts and headlines indicate the substance, tone, and range of Russian propaganda topics pertaining to Afghanistan:

- A Soviet officer received a medal for heroism (in combat) in Afghanistan.
- Afghanistan army units continue their successful operations against counterrevolutionaries.
- Afghan counterrevolutionary groups admit defeat and the futility of continuing the fight against the Kabul government.
- Unity is emphasized. The Afghanistan army prepares to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.
- The Kabul government protests Pakistani military aggression. Pakistani military forces attacked Bishankar and other towns in Kunar Province. (December 8 and 10).
- Another incident. On December 18, Pakistani military units opened fire on an Afghan artillery battery located in Barikot.
- The Afghanistan people and press condemn Pakistan's involvement in supporting the aggression of Afghan counterrevolutionaries.
- The United States is conducting an open policy of terrorism against the people of Afghanistan.
- Washington continues to increase its level of support to mercenaries and Afghan counterrevolutionaries.

- The Reagan administration plans to increase its aid and involvement in the war in Afghanistan. Washington is supplying the counterrevolutionaries with large amounts of chemical warfare weapons.
- B. Karmal urges the people of Afghanistan to unite and support the Kabul government and the April revolution.

JAPAN

In December, the Soviet media and press highlighted the following propaganda topics and headlines in regard to events and activities in Japan:

- The Tokyo government is turning Japan into a giant nuclear base for the United States. This trend will increase in the near future.
 - The U.S. Air Force is deploying F-16 aircraft (with a capability to carry nuclear weapons) to Misawa Air Base.
 - U.S. Navy submarines and ships which can carry nuclear weapons are permitted to dock and be maintained in Japanese ports.
- The Japanese Defense establishment plans to turn the island of Iwo Jima into a strong military base for new aggression in Asia. A large air base will be constructed on Iwo Jima.
- The Japanese cabinet approved the 1985 military budget. The budget will exceed three trillion yen. For example:
 - Military programs are being expanded at the expense of needed social programs.
 - Japan will increase its military aid to its client states.
 - The Japanese defense forces will receive new high-tech military weapons.
- Japan continues its military buildup. Japanese hawks and extreme right groups pressure the government for even larger military budgets.
- American and Japanese military commands plan to conduct a large joint command and staff exercise in 1985. The objectives of such exercises are to develop a common strategy for crisis situations and to develop a plan to "police" Asia.
- The United States and Japan expand the scope of their joint military exercises and maneuvers.

- The Chairman of the Japanese Communist Party visited Chairman Chernenko (December 17) in Moscow. They discussed Soviet-Japanese relations and the role of the Communist Party in Japanese politics.

PAKISTAN

The following events and activities were noted for Pakistan:

- Over 5,000 Indian revolutionaries are being trained in Pakistan to invade India.
- Demonstrations against the government of President Zia continue throughout Pakistan.
- A referendum that will isolate and repress political opposition (in Pakistan). The Pakistani government threatens to fine and/or imprison those citizens who do not participate in the referendum and parliamentary elections.
- Voter turn-out is low -- the referendum was not successful. President Zia failed in his attempt to establish popular support for his corrupt regime.
- Pakistan's military buildup has increased tensions in the region. The United States has helped to turn Pakistan into an anti-liberation center.

ISRAEL

The following events and activities were noted for Israel:

- The Israelis continue their repressive and barbaric actions against the people of south Lebanon. They continue unnecessary harrassments and arrests.
- The invasion of Lebanon and the expansion of Israeli hegemony in the Middle East. (A review of a book by L. Volnov.)
- Syria supports Lebanese patriots in their battle against Israel.
- Lebanese patriots continue to conduct successful military actions against the Israeli army.
- Syrian President Asad and Lebanese President Gemayel discussed the following topics in Beirut on December 29:
 - The Syrian president expressed strong opposition to the Israeli presence in Lebanon.

- The Lebanese government will insist on the full withdrawal of Israeli troops.
- Lebanese patriots will continue their courageous anti-Israeli battle.
- Israel constructs more aggressive settlements on the West Bank.

VIETNAM

The following events and activities were noted for Vietnam:

- The Vietnamese Supreme Court sentenced five members of an underground organization (Front for the Liberation of Vietnam) to death. Others were given prison sentences ranging from 8 to 20 years. The underground group was funded and aided by the Chinese and Thai governments.
- The Vietnamese army is well trained, loyal and vigilantly defends the socialist victories and the revolution.
- A high ranking Soviet military delegation arrived in Hanoi to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the Vietnamese army.

OTHER

The following additional events and activities are also noted:

- A Neo-facist group of terrorists bomb an Italian train. Over 15 people are killed and over 100 injured. The Italian people are furious over this incident--protest demonstrations are held all over Italy.
- The United States is aiding terrorist groups in Ethiopia, and is interfering in the internal affairs of the Ethiopian government.
- Chernenko meets with Ethiopian president Mariam (December 17). They discussed Soviet-Ethiopian relations and African affairs.
- Ethiopia is grateful to the U.S.S.R. for economic aid, food and medical supplies that are being sent to aid the victims of the drought.
- A delegation of Soviet veterans and a flotilla of the Red Fleet visited Cuba to celebrate the 28th anniversary of the Cuban Revolutionary Forces.

- Chinese-Soviet talks are being held in Beijing, China. The primary discussion centers on the expansion of trade and scientific-technology.

PART II - COVERAGE OF SOVIET DOMESTIC ISSUES AND MILITARY TOPICS

GENERAL

Of the total space in Red Star for December 1984, 75 percent was allocated to issues and comments about domestic subjects in the U.S.S.R.--military, political, economic and social. News and feature stories about the Soviet military represented 57 percent of the total domestic coverage. A statistical view of the major subjects about the Soviet Union as it appeared in Red Star during the past 14 months is shown in Table 6, below. (Percent is the total of Soviet domestic coverage.)

TABLE 6

SUBJECT/THEME	1984												1983	
	DEC	NOV	OCT	SEP	AUG	JUL	JUN	MAY	APR	MAR	FEB	JAN	DEC	NOV
Soviet Military.....	57%	57%	54%	60%	67%	66%	65%	66%	45%	56%	46%	64%	59%	67%
Domestic Politics.....	14%	16%	07%	06%	03%	05%	06%	07%	25%	13%	30%	15%	12%	10%
Society/Culture.....	11%	09%	12%	16%	13%	14%	12%	11%	12%	14%	09%	11%	14%	11%
Foreign Affairs.....	08%	05%	08%	08%	09%	05%	09%	10%	08%	06%	07%	02%	03%	03%
Other	06%	04%	05%	04%	03%	03%	04%	03%	05%	04%	03%	03%	04%	04%
Economy/Technology....	04%	09%	14%	06%	05%	07%	04%	03%	05%	07%	05%	05%	08%	05%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

The Soviet news media reported the death of Marshall Dimitri F. Ustinov, the Soviet Defense Minister, on 23 December 1984. On that same day a short article in Red Star announced that Marshall Sokolov was appointed the new Soviet Defense Minister. The article also contained a brief biographical sketch of Marshall Sokolov.

Following the announcement of the death of Marshall Ustinov, an appropriate amount of coverage was allocated by the editors of Red Star, to the memorial services and activities associated with the funeral. The following abstracts, from Red Star, indicate the overall tone and scope of coverage:

- Memorial services were held at the Headquarters of the General Staff for the Soviet Armed Forces to honor the memory of Marshall Ustinov. Admiral Sorokin presided during the service. (Reported 23 December).
- The Military councils of Soviet land forces, air defense forces, air forces, navy, Soviet Forces in East Germany, Central Asian Military Region, and the North Fleet express their sorrow in regard to the death of Marshall Ustinov.
- The KGB and the Strategic Missile Forces expressed their deep sorrow in regard to the death of Marshall Ustinov--they praised his loyal service to the U.S.S.R.

- Telegrams and letters of condolences addressed to the CPSU Central Committee, Politburo, and the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. arrived from all branches of the CPSU and Military Councils of all military regions, from factories, and from all Soviet government ministries. They all praised Ustinov's loyal service to the country.
- Telegrams of condolence in regard to the death of Marshall Ustinov arrive from all over the world.
- Government leaders (worldwide) send letters of condolence to the Soviet Government and the CPSU regarding the death of Marshall Ustinov.
- The memorial service and state funeral for Dimitri Ustinov was held in Red Square on December 24. It was presided over by Soviet government leaders and top CPSU officials. The leadership praised Ustinov's service to the country and the Party.
- All his life - service to the U.S.S.R. An account of the achievements and loyal service of the late Marshall Ustinov.

SOVIET MILITARY TOPICS

As in previous months, articles and feature stories about Soviet military discipline and morale received the majority of space pertaining to military subjects (see Table 7). (Percent is total Soviet military coverage.)

TABLE 7

<u>MILITARY/SUBJECT</u>	<u>1984</u>												<u>1983</u>
	<u>DEC</u>	<u>NOV</u>	<u>OCT</u>	<u>SEP</u>	<u>AUG</u>	<u>JUL</u>	<u>JUN</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>MAR</u>	<u>FEB</u>	<u>JAN</u>	<u>DEC</u>
Military													
Discipline/Morale.....	44%	44%	41%	47%	45%	39%	51%	46%	48%	49%	43%	49%	49%
Soviet History/WW II..	27%	34%	30%	20%	27%	26%	25%	30%	20%	23%	22%	21%	21%
Soviet Military													
Training/Exercises....	23%	16%	21%	26%	24%	29%	17%	16%	19%	21%	24%	21%	22%
Military Logistics....	04%	03%	04%	03%	02%	03%	02%	01%	05%	04%	03%	03%	04%
Other Military.....	02%	02%	00%	01%	00%	01%	01%	01%	02%	00%	01%	00%	00%
Arms Control.....	---	01%	04%	03%	02%	02%	04%	06%	06%	03%	07%	06%	04%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Again, during December, the editors of Red Star provided information, guidance, and instructions to Communist Party and Komsomol organizations in the Soviet armed forces. Strong Communist Party influence on all elements of the armed forces was stated as an essential goal in order to improve military readiness, discipline, and morale.

The following headlines and abstracts contain the overall scope, substance and tone of Red Star's coverage (and guidance) of Communist Party and Komsomol organization activities in the armed forces of the U.S.S.R.:

- All Communist Party members (and organizations) in the Red Army must provide guidance and support to young Komsomol members.
 - Communist Party members should set the example for the Komsomol to follow.
 - They must teach Komsomol members how to properly influence and improve military training and discipline.
- Responsibilities and duties of Communist Party secretaries in Soviet military organizations:
 - They must set the example of the ideal communist.
 - They must have a direct influence on officers and enlisted men, and help them to meet their quotas and to excel in military training.
 - They must directly influence all aspects of military discipline, morale and training.
- It is essential that each Komsomol member in the Soviet armed forces take it upon himself to educate all service men in regard to the international situation, and the necessity for military readiness. He must teach the young soldier the meaning of patriotism, loyalty to the U.S.S.R. and the CPSU.
- Must try harder. It is all right to spend a little time on successful activities, but the most important subject (at critiques) is how Komsomol organizations and cadre can improve their work in order to gain greater success.
- The Communist Party organizations in the armed services must prepare the military cadre for Soviet national elections. The elections are a vital part of the socialist system; for example:
 - The military cadre must understand the significance of the national elections to the socialist system.

-- Military personnel nominated as candidates for deputies to the Supreme Soviet must be of the highest caliber--as a communist and officer.

- Communist Party members and high-ranking officers must focus on improving the selection and training of new officers. All aspects of working with young officers need improvement.
- Communist Party leaders of the Soviet armed forces discuss the improvement of the organizational structure and the political work of the party. All Party programs should lead to improving military readiness as well as political and ideological training.
- The emphasis must be to indoctrinate the Soviet soldier in regard to the heroism of World War II and military traditions. All Komsomol organizations must emphasize patriotic education and indoctrination needed for the military forces to continue the traditions the Red Army established in World War II.
- The new goals (for 1985) for Komsomol organizations must be to improve military patriotic education, discipline, morale and readiness of the Soviet armed forces.

Letters to the Editor--Criticism, Complaints and Support of the Party

A significant indicator that can be used to assess the mood of the Soviet military is the content of "Letters to the Editor" printed in Red Star. In recent years, the Party has regarded letters as an important safety valve, and a way of allowing public opinion a legitimate and quasi-independent outlet. Red Star sends reporters to investigate typical grievances. The letters actually printed represent those topics and problems that are significant and important to the Soviet military elite. By law, Red Star reporters can subpoena and inspect official records pertaining to allegations made in "Letters to the Editor." In addition, of course, Soviet officials stimulate and encourage the writing of "Letters to the Editor" on those topics and/or issues that are important to and support the government and party.

During the month, the editors of Red Star received 10,134 letters from its readers. The overall content of the letters to the editor focused on and/or included the following topics:

- The editors of Red Star sharply criticized those military regions that allow soldiers to use false excuses for emergency leave. Some men have had numerous deaths in their family--all lies. Passes for emergency leave should be granted carefully.
- Red Star harshly criticized an army major for his rude and unfair treatment of his men. How was this major able to get away with his behavior and actions for such a long period? Why didn't his superiors

and Party officials act sooner? They should have punished the major for his rude and unfair conduct! The captain who reported the major should be commended for his exemplary and active communist stand.

- A number of army officers are (rightly) punished for fostering bureaucratic procrastination and red tape.
- Readers complained about the poor delivery of Red Star to their military units. Action is being taken by Red Star to improve the delivery of newspapers.
- An officer complained about an excellent library that was moved to an old and inadequate building--it has become an unused library.
- An officer complained about the lack of military training films. Many of his requests for films are denied.
- A Captain asks Red Star to help. An army colonel forced a captain out of the service with a dishonorable discharge. Red Star conducted an investigation and discovered that the colonel had a grudge against the captain, because the captain openly criticized the colonel (justifiably) at Communist Party meetings. The captain also initiated reforms. The colonel had to answer publicly for his inadequacies--he didn't like this and punished the captain. The captain was a good officer who was doing his duty.

In December 1984, over nine percent of Red Star's space allocated to Soviet military subjects was critical and/or highly negative in tone in regard to the performance of military personnel and/or units. Almost 16 percent of all space about military discipline and morale in the Soviet military was critical in tone.

A sample of abstracts of articles from Red Star about military topics are summarized in the paragraphs below:

Military Training and Mastering New Technology

- Flight training. In order to ensure safety, military pilots must receive adequate (thorough) training at flight academies. For example:
 - Pilots must be taught proper safety procedures and rules.
 - Maintenance of equipment and aircraft must be emphasized.
 - Pilots must be instructed on how to operate aircraft under a variety of adverse situations.

- Flight safety. Ground and air crews are responsible to insure that flight safety and efficiency is emphasized on all air missions. The focus must also be on the conservation of fuel, equipment and supplies.
- Lessons learned. After performing poorly during tactical training exercises, a Soviet missile unit improved its military readiness in that:
 - Its officers became more thorough and unified in their attempt to improve training.
 - Officers did a thorough analysis and critique of the unit's performance.
 - The men became unified and dedicated to accomplishing the training objectives.
- Officers must become involved. All commanders must be actively involved in tactical training. Commanders should not become involved in administration (shuffling papers); they must have daily and active field contact with their troops. If military readiness is to be improved, commanders must get out into the field.
- New military technology. Military commanders are responsible for the technical proficiency of their units. Officers must be able to master new skills and military technology--if they do not understand new weapons they cannot adequately train their units.
- Military commanders must be experts in regard to new weapons systems--by becoming experts they can then pass this knowledge on to their men.
- Night training. Officers and men must spend more time in the field at night. Units must be thoroughly trained in tactics and the technology needed to fight at night. Officers and men must work together (closely) and develop a sense of unity and mutual respect.
- Military readiness. The Soviet armed forces must improve its military readiness. Officers must be responsible for proper and organized field training, maintenance of equipment as well as the discipline, morale and unity of the troops.
- Psychological training. Officers should focus on the psychological training of their men.
 - In tense situations the troops must (be taught to) remain calm and follow orders.
 - The men should have confidence in themselves and their commanders.

Military Discipline and Political Awareness

The following summaries are provided to present an overview of these areas:

- Fight anti-Soviet propaganda. The political and propaganda cadre (of the Soviet armed forces) should do more to fight the slander and anti-Soviet propaganda spread by the imperialists.
- Soviet political and propaganda cadre have an important role in the Army and Navy in fighting NATO-U.S. propaganda. The ideological worker is well educated and he is a military specialist. It is his job to have a positive influence on military training, discipline, morale and readiness.
- Counterpropaganda. Military political and propaganda officers must focus more attention on counterpropaganda. Formal classes, evening discussions and lectures should focus on rebutals in regard to enemy propaganda.
- Young officers must demonstrate honesty, integrity and relate to basic communist principles. Officers must earn the respect of their men. Enlisted men must trust their officers and have faith in their commanders.
- Red Star compares two officers--one is self-serving, the other is dedicated to serving the country. For example, several exemplary officers refused promotions in order to complete their assigned tasks and obligations. On the other hand, another officer refused a promotion because he did not want the extra responsibility - he wanted to be comfortable.
- Maintain discipline and order. Officers must instruct enlisted men in regard to military rules and regulations. Disciplinary violations must be handled quickly and justly.
- Earn confidence and trust. Officers must earn the confidence and trust of both their men and their superiors. They must demonstrate principles of honesty, conscientiousness and reliability. They must walk the way they talk--they must be self-critical and demanding.
- Officers must be able to maintain order and discipline. The daily training schedule must be followed (to the letter). The officers and men must understand and respect military regulations and rules.
- An officer must be a man of his word. He must follow through and accomplish all stated tasks. He should be honest and a conscientious communist.

- Senior commanders should provide guidance to less experienced officers. They should allow junior officers to make independent decisions and learn on their own, but their guidance and criticism should always be available.
- Several officers on a patrol ship received punishment for neglecting training and the lack of organization during combat exercises.
- Military pride should be an important characteristic of the Soviet officer and soldier. He should be proud of his country and proud to serve. He should be inspired to fulfill his duties with honor and to excel in his performance.
- Military commanders should answer all letters received from parents and relatives of service personnel. Each letter deserves a reply.
- Better political training. Political classes should be stimulating, interesting and should motivate the students to participate in discussions. Modern (current) political issues must be addressed.
- Take risks. Young officers must learn to depend on their own abilities. In challenging situations they must trust themselves and take risks.
- Commanders and political officers must be patient with officers that do not perform well--they should not give up.

Soviet Military History and Veteran's Affairs

The increasing importance and media coverage given to the history and traditions of the Red Army during World War II is evident in that 27 percent of all military coverage in Red Star (in December) concerned the theme of military history and veteran's affairs (see table 7). The following is a statistical view by topic and subject (for November and December) of military history and veterans affairs:

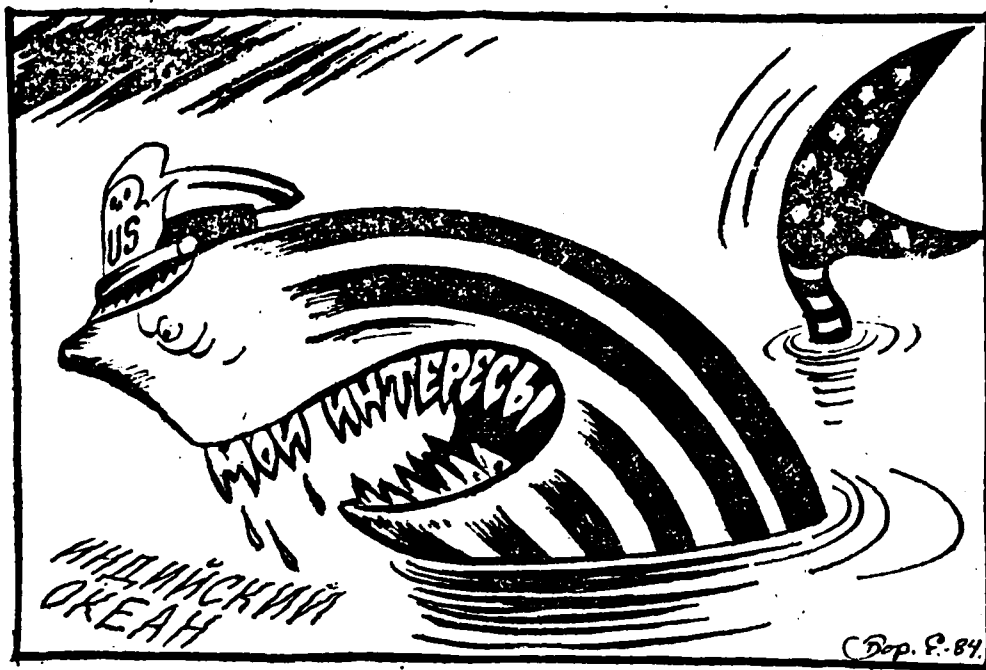
<u>Subject/Topic</u>	<u>DEC 84</u>	<u>NOV 84</u>
• World War II Heros -----	34%	51%
• Books, films, art and papers about World War II ----	13%	25%
• Soviet Military History & Victories -----	43%	11%
• Veteran's affairs and the interaction of veterans with the government/army -----	10%	09%
• Celebration of Soviet victories (WWII) -----	---	04%
	100%	100%

APPENDIX A

A Selection of Propaganda Cartoons

Political cartoons are used in Red Star to underscore priority propaganda themes and topics. In most propaganda campaigns the cartoon is an important communication technique, because it attracts attention and generally is popular with the audience.

During December 1984, the editors of Red Star published and/or printed the following cartoons about United States militarism, imperialism, and hegemony, the arms race, and the American economy.



Неугомонной хищнице не хватает:
в Индийский океан она суется.

Пора понять стране заокеанской:
ИНДИЙСКИЙ он, а не Американский!
Рисунок Бор. ЕФИМОВА Стихи Ник. ЗНТЕЛИСА.

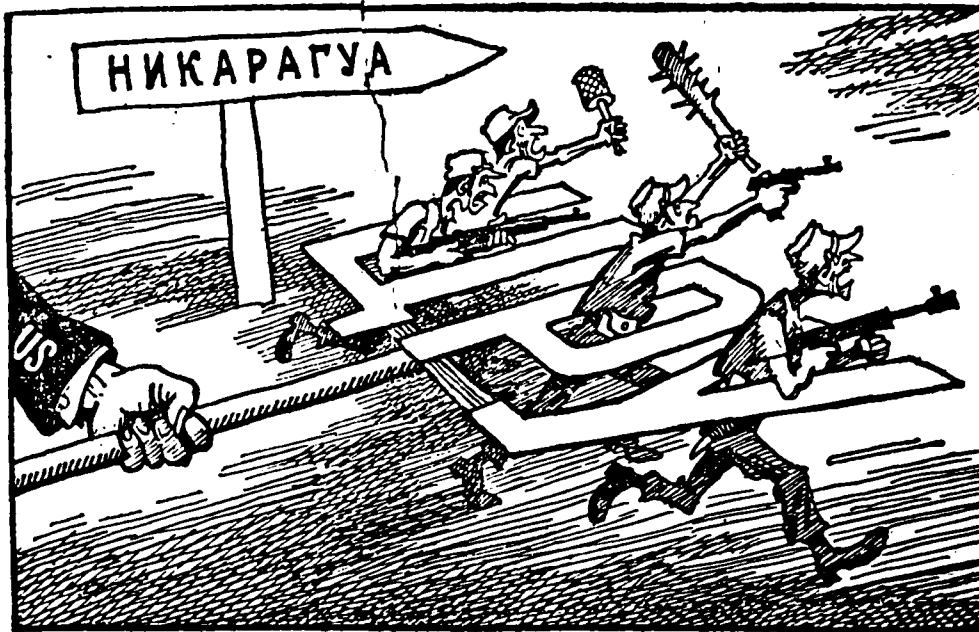
U.S. preys upon the Indian Ocean.



Пентагоновский идол.

Рис. В. СМОТРОВА.

Pentagon Idol.



Готовы влезть вся эта шайка
Литых «борцов за демократию»

В любую грязную игру
По приказанию ЦРУ.

Рисунок и стихи В. ШАХОВА.

Upon the order of the CIA, this entire gang of evil "soldiers of democracy" is ready to slither into any dirty game. (U.S. in Nicaragua).

APPENDIX B

A Selection of Propaganda Photographs

Photographs are used in Red Star to underscore priority propaganda themes and topics. During December 1984, the editors of Red Star published the following photographs about United States militarism, imperialism and hegemony and the arms race.



США. Безработица для многих американцев стала символом трагедии и обреченности, последней черты, за которой начинается бездна, отчаяние и нищета.

На снимке: очередь за бесплатной хлебом в одной из суповых кухонь в Ньюарке.

Телефото АП—ТАСС.

USA: Unemployment has become a symbol of tragedy and doom to many Americans; the last boundary before the abyss of despair and poverty.

A line for free food in a Newark soup kitchen.

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